Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two good ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an intelligent ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a French girl ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ... [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class city ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A man who has ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an active ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a retail drug ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two good men ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As foreman in a ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As drug clerk ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman, by a ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced cutter ... [illegible]

WANTED—Experienced ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Bookbinders—A first-class ... [illegible]

WANTED—Two energetic men, with small capital ... [illegible]

WANTED—A tinner competent to take charge ... [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class carriage painter ... [illegible]

WANTED—Two reliable salesmen to sell ... [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly honest, reliable ... [illegible]

WANTED—A man to drive one of Brink's City Express Wagons ... [illegible]

WANTED—Two experienced canvassers ... [illegible]

WANTED—25 carpenters. Apply immediately ... [illegible]

WANTED—A reliable man of experience ... [illegible]

WANTED—Two first class carpenters and joiners ... [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class sheet brass worker ... [illegible]

WANTED—Plasterer, to do a small job ... [illegible]

WANTED—Two good house painters ... [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents ... [illegible]

WANTED—Young men from city and country ... [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A first-class milliner and dressmaker at Mrs. A. B. DORRANCE'S, No. 335 ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a wet nurse ... [illegible]

WANTED—One or two sewing girls who are acquainted with running a machine ... [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced operator for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine ... [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do second work and sewing. Apply at 433 Michigan-av.

WANTED—At 19 Congress-st., a first-class cook, washer and ironer. Reference required.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Call at 150 West Madison-st., corner of ... [illegible]

WANTED—Girl for general housework, in small family ... Apply at 180 Lake-st. ... [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced and willing girl ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do cooking, washing and ironing ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good Norwegian or German girl to do general housework, at 451 West ... [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly competent American woman, to do general housework ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, at the Barnes House, a first class head laundress ... [illegible]

WANTED—A little girl between one and three years ... [illegible]

WANTED—At the employment Depot of the Chicago Christian Union ... [illegible]

WANTED—A reliable kitchen girl ... [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—School teachers, disabled soldiers, and others ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female, to introduce one of the most useful articles ... BRADLEY, 134 South Clark-st., Room 15.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or Female—To sell our New Double-Thread Sewing Machine ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Goodspeed & Co. keep the largest stock of popular maps, charts, and lithographs in the West ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $5,000 per year ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—1,000 men on salary or commission ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass the beautiful picture just out ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." ... NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS, and How They Lived, Fought and Died for the Union ... JONES BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To all who have sold ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $20 per day ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For two splendid new steel engravings, "FROM SHORE TO SHORE" ... "VALE OF PEACE." ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Now ready for canvass ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell patent ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's ... DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Employment for ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—We want first class agents to introduce our New ... Machine ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Reid's ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell "Invisible Ink." ... HARRISON BROS, 121 Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—1,000 men and women ... [illegible] C. W. LILLEY, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Persons living in city or country ... [illegible]

WANTED—Employment—$30 a day and expenses paid ... [illegible]

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good business man with $1,000 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A few more pupils upon the piano ... [illegible]

WANTED—Parties in city or country having a business ... [illegible]

WANTED—If you want to rent a house or room ... [illegible]

WANTED—A live man, with a cash capital of $1,000 ... [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to call on Madame ... [illegible]

WANTED—All kinds of old broken watches ... [illegible]

WANTED—To loan $3,000 on improved real estate ... [illegible]

WANTED—To give some man a big bargain ... [illegible]

WANTED—It will pay parties that have ... [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—From May 1st, cottage house of 6 or 7 rooms ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house on ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By two young men ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished room, or room and board ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house, on Washington-st. ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two good houses ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished house ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—On South Water ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good store or part ... [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Parties having a well established manufacturing ... [illegible]

PARTNERS—Wanted—One in the produce and commission business ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—An experienced ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To take one-half interest in two general Insurance Agencies ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of about $4,000 ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A lawyer wishes to engage with a partner ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000, in a well established manufacturing business ... [illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A young man ... [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—By two ... [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30 horse power portable engines ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and Stationary Engines ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three 20-horse portable engines ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 25-horse power ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engine and boiler ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second-hand boiler ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second-hand engine ... [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One good buggy horse ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the finest stallions in the West. Can be seen at 217 West ... [illegible]

WANTED—A pair of good reliable horses ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A span of fine, first-class horses ... [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand grocery wagon ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for a second-hand ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two horses ... [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868. NUMBER 241.

[illegible]

It is stated in the Eastern papers that Dr. ... [illegible]

The Mount Vernon (Ohio) Republican says ... [illegible]

At the Republican Convention in Richmond, yesterday, Mr. Botts said ... [illegible]

The Philadelphia correspondent of the ... [illegible]

An essay in an English magazine, on "Wall Street and American Finance," ... [illegible]

The practical joke practiced on Mrs. Otis ... [illegible]

The 10th of March is the last day for parties to make their income returns to the Assessor's office, without the penalty imposed by law ... [illegible]

In view of the recent statement of the New York World that General Grant ... [illegible]

The Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel says that ... [illegible]

John Harris, who was hung up by a mob ... [illegible]

A New York letter says: It is reported on authority that a majority of the standing ... [illegible]

On Saturday night, a daughter of David L. ... eloped from her father's house ... [illegible]

There seems to be no lack of candidates for ... [illegible]

Miss E. Thurston, a young lady of ... [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the House Committee on the Impeachment Articles.

A Report to be Made to the House To-Day.

Rules Being Prepared in the Senate for the Coming Trial.

No Change in Affairs at the War Department.

General Thomas Makes His Customary Daily Visit.

The General Brings Suit for Damages for False Imprisonment.

The House Treated to a Nitro-Glycerine Sensation.

Debate in the Senate on Mr. Sherman's Funding Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.

[illegible]

AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH A. J.

[illegible]

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

[illegible]

To the Associated Press.

THOMAS BRINGS SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

[illegible]

QUO WARRANTO.

[illegible]

THOMAS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

MILITARY ORDER.

[illegible]

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Nominations for State Officers and Congressmen in North Carolina.

Proceedings in the Reconstruction Conventions.

The Kentucky Republican Convention Declares in Favor of Grant for President.

The Suffrage Question in the Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.

[illegible]

The Republican State Ticket in North Carolina—Nominations for Congressmen.

RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—The convention to-day adjourned at an early hour, to attend the Radical ... [illegible]

Yesterday's Proceedings in the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

Mississippi Reconstruction Convention.

JACKSON, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

Kentucky Republican State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The Kentucky Republican State Convention ... [illegible]

Progress of the Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—An Anti-Relief Party Inaugurated.

ATLANTA, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

The Late Election in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

CRIME.

A Murderer Eludes the Officers of Justice for Six Years, and upon Detection Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.

A man named Patrick Ross, alias McDonald, was arrested in this city on Tuesday evening, under peculiar circumstances. On the 20th of April, 1862, a Mrs. Carrigan was shot in Mohagh, Ireland, and died in nine days afterward. ... [illegible]

Wife-Murder in Nashville—Raid on Illicit Distilleries in Tennessee—Burglars' Carnival in Nashville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

An Interesting Insurance Suit—New Political Organization.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

MEXICO.

Rumored Attempt to Assassinate President Juarez—The Treasury Paying in English and Spanish Claims.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

EUROPE.

Other Changes in the British Cabinet Announced.

The New Lord Chancellor Opposed to Reform in the Irish Church.

The Times Predicts an Easy Settlement of the Naturalization Question.

Grand Banquet at Genoa in Honor of Farragut.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Disraeli has gone to Osborne, where the Queen is now stopping. ... [illegible]

It is thought, in some quarters, that G. W. Hunt ... [illegible]

Sir William Page Wood, now Vice Chancellor, will, probably, succeed Sir Hugh Cairns, as Lord Justice of Appeal.

It is said that Spencer H. Walpole will retire from Parliament.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CHANGE IN THE PREMIERSHIP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The Herald's London cable dispatch of last night says that the resignation of Earl Derby occupies general attention. ... [illegible]

The London Times says Disraeli is the first man in England who has obtained such an office solely by the exhibition of personal ability in Parliament and the Cabinet ... [illegible]

The London Standard eulogizes Disraeli ... [illegible]

The London Herald asserts that Disraeli's capacity to organize and lead a party ... [illegible]

The London News says ... [illegible]

The Telegraph says ... [illegible]

The London Star states ... [illegible]

The London Advertiser says the new Premier will have no quarter from the Whigs or Tories ... [illegible]

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

The Times says the American Minister who will succeed Mr. Adams could not have an easier or more gracious task than the settlement of the questions which have risen concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Evening.

The House of Lords has passed the bill continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

It is thought that the appointment of Sir Hugh Cairns as Lord Chancellor, will defeat all hopes of all reform in the Irish Church.

TRIAL OF BURKE AND OTHERS.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Evening.

The Warwick Assizes opened to-day. ... [illegible]

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

The Bow street magistrates refuse to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica, on a charge of murder.

THE SLIGO ASSIZES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.

The assizes at Sligo opened to-day. ... [illegible]

SUITS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The government authorities have determined to withdraw the remainder of the suits at law against Irishmen indicted for walking in the mock funeral procession at Dublin recently.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Daily News has an editorial on the resignation of the American Minister. All England, the News says, will lament the departure of Charles Francis Adams.

Prussia.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NORTH GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

The obligations of the new treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States are to apply reciprocally to the German and Americans. ... [illegible]

Italy.

GRAND BANQUET AT GENOA IN HONOR OF FARRAGUT.

GENOA, Feb. 27.

Admiral Farragut has arrived here, and is received as the guest of the city. To-day the corporation of Genoa gave a grand banquet in honor of the Admiral. Over the principal table was the motto, "America at the cradle of Columbus." Beside the officers and members of the city government, many of the nobility, the naval officers in a body, and all the principal citizens of Genoa were present.

INDIANAPOLIS.

State of Feeling on the Impeachment Question—Work of the Indianapolis Female Bible Society—Mysterious Murder Case—Pardon, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.

The excitement over the impeachment matter has somewhat died away, but the Republicans are almost a unit in sustaining Congress in its action. Trade is dull and inactive, but people generally believe the crisis had better come now than later.

The regular annual meeting of the Indianapolis Female Bible Society was held this afternoon. ... [illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

The Several Branches of the Denomination in Southern Illinois in Union Session.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 27.—[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

Serious Illness of Our Minister to Brazil—Ravages of the Cholera at Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[illegible]

Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The Democratic State Convention ... [illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

The Skating Season.

West Side Rink.

OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

EXCELLENT ICE.

FULL BAND OF MUSIC.

Extraordinary Attraction To-night.

ONE HUNDRED MILES

In Twenty-four Hours!

MR. WILLIAM FRASER, a well known skater, will THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, commence the hitherto unprecedented feat of

Skating One Hundred Miles in Twenty-four Hours,

[illegible]

Wabash-av. Rink.

[illegible]

TO-MORROW,

Grand Saturday Afternoon Matinee,

[illegible]

Saturday Evening, Grand Masquerade.

[illegible]

Spring Styles.

Spring Style!

We This Day introduce the

BROADWAY SILK HAT!

For Spring Wear.

A very Superior Article, at Reduced Prices.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Reward.

$500 REWARD.

At a regular meeting of the Chicago Board of Underwriters ... [illegible]

JOHN C. DORE, President.

A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC—A SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Wanted.

WANTED,

A Partner in the

HAT, CAP AND FUR BUSINESS,

To take the place of one going out.

FULLER BROS. & BROWN,

74 State-st.

I WANT TO MEET WITH A PARTY established in some legitimate business, who wants a

Good Business Man

For partner. Have $1,000 to invest. ... Address "L. A.," Tribune office.

STORE WANTED,

Between Lake and Monroe-sts., and Jefferson-st. and the River, on the West Side.

Address No. 9 North Carpenter-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned are prepared to offer liberal inducements to two or three experienced and energetic Solicitors for the city. Special Traveling Agents for Illinois and the Northwest also wanted. ... [illegible]

PAUL & MASON,

General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co.,

138 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR

EMPTY CARBOYS.

MOSSBACK & HUMPHREY,

150 South Water-st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.

A situation wanted as cutter or salesman by a man who has a thorough and practical knowledge of both. Address "J. D." Tribune office.

General Notices.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible]

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The Annual Reunion of Williams College Men, will take place TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1868, AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE. ... [illegible]

THIS IS TO FORBID ALL PERSONS harboring or trusting one IDA D. ALDRICH, MY WIFE, ... [illegible]

EDWIN D. ALDRICH.

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1868.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[illegible]

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA AGENCY.

[illegible] Address P. O. Box 1408, St. Paul, Minn.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST CO.

[illegible]

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

Professional.

DR. JAMES J. HUNTER ON THE SYMPTOMS OF

CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

JAMES J. HUNTER, M. D.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

EQUESTRIAN GOODS!

ALL SIZES

Equestrian Shirts and Tights,

In Brown, White and Flesh-colored,

TO BE FOUND AT

FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S,

110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

Professional.

DR. E. B. FOOTE,

Of New York,

Rooms 11 and 12, Briggs House,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Author of the Great Work,

"Medical Common Sense,"

[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Nos. 122 and 124 Randolph-st. ... [illegible]

Automatic Gas Machine.

GOOD GAS LIGHT

A SURE THING.

[illegible]

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE,

[illegible]

Northwestern Automatic Gas Machine Company,

Room 16 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

Send for Circular.

Medical.

DR. HAYES'

MEDICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

Removed to His Residence, 130 Wabash-av., Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 160 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

[illegible]

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW,

[illegible]

GILBERT, WOLCOTT & CO.,

(Successors to T. L. MORGAN & CO.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN

GRAIN AND FLOUR,

13 LaSalle-st. CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

Keith, Wood & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Notions, &c.,

Nos. 54 and 56 Michigan-av.

We now announce to the Merchants of the Northwestern States that, although our former stock and store were entirely consumed by the great fire of the 28th ult., we are now in full running order in the above-named spacious and well lighted storerooms, and are now prepared to exhibit to The Trade a more complete, fresh and attractive stock than ever before, ENTIRELY NEW (all having been purchased by our resident Eastern buyers since the fire), and unsurpassed in any line west of New York.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Special attention paid to supplying Small Wares for the Jobbing and Wholesale WAGON TRADE.

10,000 [illegible] KEITH, WOOD & CO.

4,000 [illegible] KEITH, WOOD & CO.

2,000 [illegible] KEITH, WOOD & CO.

1,000 [illegible] KEITH, WOOD & CO.

2,000 [illegible] KEITH, WOOD & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

And an almost Endless Variety of SMALL WARES for sale by

KEITH, WOOD & CO.,

Nos. 54 & 56 Michigan-av.

SPRING TRADE.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN!

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,

Having lost their entire stock by the late disastrous fire on Lake-st., are now prepared to offer to their ... [illegible]

Nos. 46 and 48 Michigan-av.,

(Opposite the Richmond House,)

A FULL STOCK OF

White Goods, Linens,

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts,

Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

Shirt Fronts, Suspenders,

Bareges, Beltings, &c., &c.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS.

All New, Fresh and Cheap.

[illegible]

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.

Business Chances.

LUMBER!

TO RENT.

[illegible]

WHEELOCK & HERMANN,

At Lumber Market.

LUMBER YARD

TO RENT.

As I am going out of business, I offer my Yard to rent and stock for sale. ... [illegible]

A. TROWBRIDGE,

34 Lumber-st.

TO EDITORS—FOR SALE,

[illegible]

Capitalists or Companies

[illegible]

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

[illegible]

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

SUPERIOR FLINT GLASS SUN CHIMNEYS,

For sale at 75c per doz. by the barrel. Also, Sun Burners at LOW PRICES.

OPAL GLASS CO.,

50 MILK-ST., Boston.

COMET BURNERS,

SUN BURNERS,

SOLAR BURNERS,

For sale to the Trade by

E. F. SLOCUM,

Wholesale Dealer in Lamps and Glassware,

129 CLARK-ST.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!

THE CHICAGO COAL COMPANY ... [illegible]

COAL! COAL!

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Address "L. & S.," P. O. Box 1077.

Business Cards.

JOHN W. ROBERTS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 160 Washington-st.

Brick Machine.



[illegible]

THE LOTZ PATENT

BRICK MACHINE & CONCRETE PRESS.

PATENTED JULY 23, 1867.

[illegible]

PRESSED BRICK.

[illegible]

J. T. GLASSCOCK,

[illegible]

Shepard's Improved Brick Press

[illegible]

Gard's Improved Brick Machine

Acknowledged the Best in the World!

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Removal.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Impeachment.

The impeachment of Andrew Johnson must stand or fall solely upon his guilt or innocence of a violation of the constitution and law in the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas. The Copperheads are excessively anxious that the charges should be as numerous and sprawling as possible; so multiplied, and including so many wild and irrelevant matters, that it will take a year to hear the witnesses and argue the case. Such a course of procedure would be fatal to the whole business. Andrew Johnson has been caught red-handed in crime. Why go beyond the offence proven by his own written confession, to take up other charges which may drag the trial through his whole term of office, and which are, perhaps, not susceptible of proof? One violation of law is enough. This is not the case of a pure and exemplary man inadvertently committing a technical offence, but of a professional criminal, whose dexterity has hitherto baffled the officers of justice, and who has at last been caught with the evidence of his crime in his hands. The House of Representatives will unquestionably confine their articles of impeachment to the one substantial offence concerning which there is no doubt, and the trial of which ought not to exceed two weeks at most.

It is charged that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson is a partisan proceeding, and that it was begun and will be pushed on solely by reason of party feeling, and for the achievement of party purposes. The ready answer is, that any great movement in which the welfare of the country is involved, is, and necessarily must be, a party movement, inasmuch as there will always be one set of men or party in favor of, and another opposed to, such movement. It was so with the rebellion. There was a party made up of the great host of loyal men who were in favor of putting down treason by force, and there was another party which pronounced the war unconstitutional, declared it to be instigated by extremists and fanatics, pronounced it a failure and worked with all their might to make it a failure. So any measure, however patriotic and necessary to the life of the nation—even so essential a measure as subduing rebellion—must be sustained and carried out by one party, and against another. In this sense, and not otherwise, is the impeachment of Andrew Johnson a party measure. Indeed, it is only a continuation of the struggle against the slaveholders' rebellion—on a new field, it is true, but with the same rebels and their identical allies, fighting under different Presidents and with new weapons; Andrew Johnson has taken the place of Jeff. Davis, and the combat is fought with other arms than gunpowder and steel; but the issue is the same. One party contends that law must be obeyed; the other that it may be violated with impunity, and from these opposing ideas the battle is joined.

But if impeachment is a party movement, what is resistance to it, by the Democracy, but a party movement? The Copperheads admit that impeachment is perfectly constitutional, and that if the President is proved to be guilty he may rightfully be removed. And yet they condemn and denounce the whole proceeding in advance. They show no desire to have justice done, or the majesty and authority of violated law and the constitution vindicated. They are moved solely by partisan impulses, and seek only partisan ends.

But no man should wonder at this outcry that impeachment is partisan. The men who denounced the war to put down the rebellion as the atrocious work of radicals and fanatics, now that the rebellion has entered into and taken possession of Andrew Johnson as its last stronghold, will, of course, denounce with the same fury all efforts to cast him out. If it be admitted, then, that this new measure for subduing the rebellion, by the impeachment and removal of a treacherous and criminal Executive, is a party measure, let it also be asserted that it is a measure set on foot by that great party which bore the country through the war, abolished slavery, maintained the Union, put down the rebellion, and is resolved not to be cheated of all that has been gained by the treachery and crime of an apostate President.

The "Fearful Precedent."

There are timid men who think the impeachment of a President a matter of such serious moment that they doubt whether the country can long survive such a "fearful precedent." This is all nonsense. Had the framers of the constitution not anticipated such an event they would have made no provision for it. The constitution is filled with wholesome safeguards and provisions for extraordinary events. Some of these have passed into precedents, and the contingency for others has not arisen.

Thus, the first exercise of the veto power was regarded in its day as an act shaking the very foundations of the government. The country survived it. The first call for the yeas and nays in the Senate was deemed an extraordinary and most ungentlemanly proceeding. The constitution makes provision for vacancies in case of the death of a President or Vice President, or both. In course of time a President died in office, and the country passed through the precedent of a Vice President assuming the office of President without any convulsion. Since then two other Presidents have died in office—one by assassination; yet the constitution and government have neither failed nor perished. The country has had a variety of other trials, through which, by the prescience of the framers of the constitution, the government has passed without any necessary revolutionary proceedings. The terrible excitements and perils of 1833, when South Carolina menaced the Union, were only surpassed by those of the actual war of 1861. A war to suppress rebellion, and reduce the people of ten or twelve States to obedience, was a precedent of the most fearful kind, the wisdom and necessity of which are now no longer questioned. [illegible]

In General Jackson's day the Democratic party undertook to impeach an opposition Judge in Missouri, and its leading men devoted themselves to it with vigor. Six years ago, Andrew Johnson, then acting as Military Governor of Tennessee, procured the impeachment of a personal enemy, who had been United States Judge in that State, [illegible]

[illegible] of a criminal President. So necessary was this power deemed by the convention that framed the constitution, that [illegible] that the impeachment of a President would be almost the exclusive [illegible]

The country has outlived all the extraordinary events that have been [illegible] the impeachment of a President guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors [illegible]

The New British Ministry.

The accession of Mr. Disraeli to the Premiership of Great Britain is an event of great importance, and we are not surprised to observe that the London journals are full of it. Mr. Disraeli is not only a man of the people, but a member of a persecuted race. Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel were likewise from the ranks of the people, as distinguished from the order of hereditary rulers, but they had advantages which Mr. Disraeli never knew. Though not born in the purple they were educated in it, and came upon the stage of action in full panoply. Mr. Disraeli had neither advantages of birth nor of that early training in political life which makes the steps of preferment easy to a man of real ability. Moreover his natural gifts as a Parliamentary leader were so meagre that he was for many years a common butt of ridicule. Enormous perseverance, with a good admixture of impudence, enabled him to conquer, first the impediments in his own speech, and then the prejudices of his fellow-members of the House of Commons. A Tory in his associations, he has never found any difficulty in adjusting himself to the progressive tendencies of the age. He is the great Rabbi of expediency. When Mr. Gladstone failed to carry the Reform bill, because it was too radical, he took it up, made it more radical than before, and passed it. If a like necessity existed for repealing the laws of primogeniture and entail, or cutting the umbilical cord of church and state, he would do both without the smallest compunction. Though pitted during the greater part of his political life against Lord Palmerston, the leader of the so-called Liberals, he has at last accomplished a measure for extending the suffrage, which Palmerston always managed to thwart.

If it seems necessary, under his administration, to pay the Alabama claims, no consideration of consistency will prevent him from doing so. Unlike his antagonists, Gladstone and Russell, he has never committed himself to any belief in the success of the American rebellion or the overthrow of the Union. On the contrary, he kept a most profound silence on that exciting question, and while his Tory associates made no concealment of their hopes that the war would end in the disruption of this country, he even bestowed a little blarney on the people and the cause of the North.

The resignation of Lord Derby, whose brilliant faculties have at last succumbed to the gout, does not imply a general change of ministry. One despatch, however, says that his son, Lord Stanley, will vacate the Foreign Office and be advanced to the peerage, taking the leadership of the new government in the House of Lords. It is not improbable that this change is the prelude to a reopening of the correspondence on the Alabama question, and a settlement in accordance with the improved opinions of the British press and public on that deeply interesting question.

In the Name of the People.

It is an established fact in all political history that the people are always more ready than their leaders to meet issues squarely and go boldly forward to accomplish a righteous end. Our own history, especially, warrants the declaration that the popular conscience is ever true, when action is called for, to the cause which it has seen reason to adopt. Half of statesmanship in a republic lies in courage to trust the instinct of the people, and strike with the event whatever blow the time demands. When Mr. Seward put to his lips the clarion of freedom, and sounded the charge of the nation upon slavery, his voice stirred an inextinguishable enthusiasm. It was Mr. Lincoln's masterly boldness in the conduct, within his own State, of the same irrepressible conflict, which made him the hero of the Northwest, and the successful rival of Mr. Seward in the Chicago Convention of 1860. The strong point of his character as President was his confidence in the people, and the great moments of his career were those in which he threw himself unreservedly upon the loyal masses to justify him in taking a step forward. The great tradition of the Republican party is one of bold advance, uncompromising dealing with inevitable issues, unhesitating acceptance of whatever battle the enemy may offer, and fighting it out on that line. This tradition will be once more illustrated in the action of the people upon the last defiance by Andrew Johnson of the authority of their representatives.

There is no mistaking the vote by which the House of Representatives has summoned Mr. Johnson to the bar of the Senate, and promised to exhibit and make good articles of impeachment. The record of a majority of those voting for impeachment is wholly inadmissible. They have been resolute not to impeach heretofore, and have changed their attitude only in view of a distinct and flagrant violation of law on the part of the President. Andrew Johnson's blunders have been many and great; again and again has he roused and united the lukewarm or divided ranks of his opponents by his shameless proceedings; but on no occasion has he more fatally delivered himself into the hands of his foes than in this last reckless encounter with the National Legislature. The one hundred and twenty-six members of the House who voted for impeachment did so on the clearest documentary evidence—evidence upon which they can appeal to the country with perfect confidence. There will be no mistake about the response to this appeal.

The impeachment of Mr. Johnson, under the circumstances attending it, is the most hopeful sign of the times. A Presidential election, as important as any ever held, is before us. The Congressional elections will be not less critical, because on the next Congress, even more than on the next President, will depend the future of reconstruction. All that is wanted to secure a triumph equal to that of 1864, is courage and firmness on the part of Congress. One-half of the nerve exhibited by Andrew Johnson in violating the law, shown by those who have undertaken to vindicate it, will, of its own sheer magnetism and momentum, carry the next Presidential election.

The Avenue Muddle.

Something needs to be done, and done quickly, to rescue the beautiful South Side of Chicago from the almost inextricable jungle of streets which gridiron the portion devoted to private residences. Half a dozen of the avenues need to be taken in hand at once, and widened, straightened and extended. If the property owners will not do this, the city must.

The muddle begins with Michigan avenue. It embraces Wabash avenue at Twenty-second street. A mile further south, it extends to all the streets between State street and Kankakee avenue, confusion being worse confounded the further south you go. Some suddenly end; some cease, to reappear further on; some are displaced, [illegible] We are almost compelled to believe that the muddle is hopeless. Only till within five years has the Board of Public Works had plenary authority in the matter. The amended charter of 1863 provides that "in order to secure a uniform plan" in the laying out of new blocks, streets and alleys, the map thereof shall be submitted to the board for approval; and no map shall be entitled to record, or have any validity, until thus approved. That reads very much like irony. It may be considered the very latest solution of the problem: How to secure the door after the horse is spirited away beyond return. Municipal indifference, or such energy as municipal circumstances admitted, seconded by private greed and mulishness and caprice, has thoroughly done the work. [illegible]

[illegible] Wabash avenue, though it begins better, grows better southward no faster than its fellow. From Water to Twenty-second streets it is 100 feet wide; it then narrows to sixty-six feet, and is subject to the same breaks and anomalies as Michigan avenue. The east line of Michigan avenue is intended to exhibit no deflection from the river to Twenty-second street. From this point on, a slice of twenty-four feet must be taken from the fronts on the west, in order to give it the proposed width of ninety feet. At Twenty-second street the centre lines of Wabash avenue, north and south, nearly coincide. Twelve feet must be added on each side to give the requisite width.

In response to petitions, the Board of Public Works have surveyed these streets with a view of straightening them, and widening them to ninety feet, and the maps and estimates will soon be laid before the Common Council. Will that body order the work to proceed? There are difficulties in the way. Our past experience in municipal improvements of this kind does not make us quite hopeful. The twenty-four feet required for the rectification of Michigan avenue would cut deep into the east front of most of the houses for a mile. The twelve feet required from both fronts on Wabash avenue, would bring the better class of houses to within eight feet of the street, which would be almost impracticable for the basement houses. The interest of the public at large will have to be shown to be imperative, in order to compel such a sacrifice of private interests. They are imperative—so imperative that the city might better share with property holders the expense of the improvement, rather than postpone it till it is impossible.

There is another consideration. In answer to petitions, the board have made estimates for the paving of the avenues as far as Twenty-sixth street. This will not be done, however, until the question of street-enlargement is decided.

What the section between Twenty-second and Thirty-second streets now is, that between Thirty-second street and Egan avenue will become within five years. If people are permitted to run their fences, plant trees, and build (as they are doing) regardless of the decision of the board, there will then be houses to tear down, or to damage by widening the street to them. The board must not permit its authority to be thus brought to naught by the indifference or selfishness of speculators. It must put its foot down, and say to greedy land owners: Thus far and no farther!

See what is doing. One month ago, in midwinter, 200 buildings were in process of construction on the avenues. Half of them were first-class, costing from $4,000 to $20,000. As many more had been completed last fall. Already a hundred more are begun, inaugurating a season active beyond precedent, in which the most of the building will be done between Twenty-sixth street and Douglas place. Hence, we say, if the avenue extensions are to be saved to the city, now or never is the time for rescuing them.

Indiana and Kankakee avenues alone pursue a straight and uniform course to the limits. Between these thoroughfares, the case is even more desperate than that of the others. There, municipal circumlocution and indifference have been seconded at every step and turn by private greed and caprice. Prairie avenue at Thirty-first street is displaced twenty-five feet, and sixteen feet more at Thirty-second street. Between it and Kankakee avenue, a second street (Forest avenue) has been thrown in, to increase the number of lots; and so Calumet avenue is thrown nearly half a block to the east. The result is, that the streets bearing these names in this locality (Camp Douglas) correspond neither with those below nor above them.

Into the labyrinthine recesses of Cottage Grove, with its parallelograms, and triangles, and rhombuses, and trapeziums, to say nothing of the amorphous shapes which city lots take on in that truly rural precinct, we do not propose to penetrate. Nobody, once in the maze, ever got out, except by accident. The Board of Public Works have apparently avoided a region which sets compass and calculation alike at defiance, and we shall profit by their example. Regular only in its irregularities, let that vagrant tract be let alone; but let a little wisdom, liberality, and energy be displayed upon evils nearer home, and which are not yet quite irremediable.

☞ The Republican party, representing at this time the American people, cannot be induced by any consideration to neglect or turn aside from the clear and unmistakable duty presented to them of impeaching Andrew Johnson and of removing him from the Presidency. The Democrats are very much excited and alarmed lest the Republicans shall suspend the President during the impeachment trial. Their painful anxiety on this point was shown in Mr. Brooks' speech, and has been since, daily and hourly harped upon in all they have said and written on the subject.

The Republicans will not lacerate their hearts in that way. They do not propose to spend two or three months discussing a bill to suspend the President during impeachment, and then ask the President to approve or veto the same, when in less than half that time the President will have been tried and convicted, and will have passed out of official existence. Why waste time suspending a man whose official existence terminates with the trial of a single accusation, the truth of which is confessed in writing? The whole trial ought not to occupy more than two weeks. The Republicans, therefore, deeply impressed with the solemnity of the duty before them, will not depart from the dignity of the occasion by resorting to such an extreme measure as the suspension of the President during trial.

☞ The Memphis *Appeal* responds to the impeachment resolution by raising the name of Andrew Johnson for the Presidency. What Presidency? The constitution of the United States provides that a conviction upon impeachment shall be followed by removal from office; and leaves it optional with the Senate to add "a disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States." It is certain that a President whose conduct merits impeachment at all, should receive the full sentence of the law. Andrew Johnson will therefore not be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

But there is another Presidency vacant. The Confederate (permanent) Government went into operation in 1862; the term of President being six years. Jeff. Davis' term has just expired, and there has been no election to fill the office. Perhaps that is the Presidency for which the *Appeal* nominates Johnson. For that office he will have no rival, and will be sure to get all the votes polled.

☞ The five members of the Committee of Ways and Means who have decided to retain the two dollar tax on distilled spirits have virtually made themselves responsible for its collection. Nobody has been found as yet to answer the arguments of Commissioner Wells for a reduction of the tax. We think they cannot be answered. We think it would be wisdom on the part of the House to overrule the decision of the committee, but if it be deemed best to make one more attempt to collect a tax of six hundred per cent on an article so easily produced and so readily concealed as whiskey, so be it. If this last attempt fails, [illegible] the tax to seventy-five or even fifty cents per gallon.

Mrs. Margaret Hayes, of Brownsville, Texas, met her death in a singular manner the other day. [illegible]

An illicit distillery, located in a huge cave on the banks of [illegible] River, in DeKalb County, Tennessee, [illegible]

The Wheeling *Register* charges horrible mismanagement upon the authorities of the West Virginia Lunatic Asylum. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Andrew Johnson's Court [illegible]

The Debate in Congress.

Scenes at the Capitol on Saturday.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

At seven o'clock last Friday evening, [illegible] a despatch from Washington was handed me, stating that the President had removed Secretary Stanton in defiance of the Tenure-of-Office law, and had appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. The news spread rapidly through the city, creating great excitement among all classes, and, until midnight, everybody was speculating as to what would be the up shot of the matter; what course Congress might take; how the act of the President would be received by the people of the North; and whether or not impeachment, and, peradventure, civil war might not result upon this act.

The first train for Washington found me on board. On arriving here last evening I found the city in an intense state of excitement. Nothing but the attempted removal of Stanton was talked of or thought of. The lobbies and parlors of the hotels were filled with excited men, all talking at once and gesticulating vigorously. There was little argument going on, for, with few exceptions, everybody seemed in favor of impeachment without delay or hesitation. The evening trains brought in large reinforcements, who were, if possible, better and more vociferous for impeachment than the others.

The excitement pervading the city is said to equal that which followed the assassination of President Lincoln, and to exceed that caused by the capture of Richmond and Lee's surrender to Grant. The feeling towards Johnson very much resembles that which was felt for Booth and his accomplices. The course of the President is regarded as a preliminary act of dictatorship—as a preparatory step in the direction of restoring the rebels to power and trampling upon Congress.

I hastened up to the Capitol, and found the galleries of the House filled with a dense throng of people. The adjournment of the Senate threw fifty Senators upon the floor of the House, who, with other privileged persons, filled every seat in the hall. The Impeachment Committee had brought in their report in favor of impeachment, by a vote of seven to two—the latter being Copperheads, who merely dissented, but made no minority report. Judge Spalding was replying to Brooks, of New York, in a strong, earnest speech in favor of dealing with the lawbreaker without any further procrastination. Judge Spalding, it must be remembered, has heretofore bitterly opposed impeachment, because he believed that some overt act must first be committed by the President. It seemed to him that the President had for weeks been courting arraignment by the House before the Senate, and when one act failed to produce it he sought another. He had now thrown down the glove in a way that left the House no escape from preparing articles of impeachment against him. He had deliberately, purposely violated the Tenure-of-Office act in the most flagrant and defiant manner.

Judge Spalding was followed by Mr. Bingham, who made a strong speech urging impeachment. Mr. B. has heretofore been the most strenuous and influential opponent of impeachment in Congress. Other members followed, *pro* and *con*. It was finally agreed that the vote should be taken at five o'clock on Monday afternoon; that the speeches should be limited to thirty minutes, and that there should be an evening session. Eight speeches were made at the evening meeting, which did not adjourn until after 11 o'clock. The crowd in the great galleries was denser, if possible, than during the afternoon, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were kept from manifesting their approbation of the pointed utterances of the speakers in behalf of impeachment.

The speeches made by the Democratic members struck the listener as devoid of earnestness, or of personal regard for the apostate. They seemed afflicted with the notion that some defence must be made; their air, tone, and manner was precisely that of an attorney who knows that his client is guilty of all the counts in the indictment, and will certainly be convicted and sentenced, but still something must be said for appearance sake. The Democratic speeches consisted of little else than quirks and quibbles in regard to the law. Some of them argued that Johnson had a right to interpret the constitution and the statutes for himself, and was responsible neither to Congress nor to other authority for his constructions thereof or acts thereunder. But this sort of argument will not "hold water," and they know it. I am satisfied that many of the Democratic members would like to see Johnson impeached and got rid of, as they are beginning to dread that he may thrust himself upon them for the next Presidency. But they want to make all the party capital out of the transaction that can be derived from it.

Before this letter is half way to Chicago the telegraph will announce to the readers of THE TRIBUNE the result of the vote on the resolution of impeachment. There will be an unbroken solid Republican vote in the affirmative of this question. I can hear of no Republican who is undecided or doubtful. Those who heretofore have most strenuously opposed impeachment, are now the strongest advocates of it. In their opinion the overt act has been committed. Fort Sumter and the flag has been fired upon, and the hour struck when the perfidious traitor must be dealt with according to law. His career for the past two years bears a striking resemblance to that of the rebels for the six months preceding the firing on Fort Sumter. Johnson has been violating the spirit of the law and the constitution for two years. He has given aid and comfort to the rebels; he has hindered and impeded the work of reconstruction; has played the part of dictator and usurper within certain bounds; he has treated the law-making power with contempt, and thwarted the will of the loyal people with *malice prepense*, actuated by the devil and the rebels; he has inflicted incalculable mischief upon the peace and prosperity of the people. But like the rebels, before the assault at Fort Sumter, he has managed to commit no technical act of treason or transgression of law which the masses of the people would recognize as such. But now there is no man or woman in the broad land who can read or understand a plain statement, but sees and knows that the man has flagrantly and wilfully trodden the law under foot for the express purpose of forcing a quarrel with Congress. *He has fired on Fort Sumter and the flag*, and the consequences be on his head.

The telegraph has already told the story of the attempt to turn out the Secretary of War in defiance of law, and how the Senate, when officially informed of it, notified Mr. Johnson that he had no authority to remove that officer and designate anyone else to perform the duties of that office, and how Adjutant General Thomas attempted to seize the papers belonging to the war official and occupy the chair and desk of the lawful Secretary, and how Stanton swore out a writ against Thomas and had him arrested by Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District, and placed under bonds to answer, on Wednesday next, for his violation of the Tenure-of-Office act, and how, after his release on bail, he proceeded to the White House, received his instructions and went thence to the War Office and demanded that Mr. Stanton should vacate the premises and deliver up the keys, books and papers to him, and the peremptory refusal of the Secretary to comply with the unlawful demand. All this has been laid before the public in detail, and need not be repeated. Lest an attempt should be made by General Thomas to oust Secretary Stanton *vi et armis*, a number of members of Congress, including Hon. N. B. Judd, of the Chicago District, remained with the latter both on Friday and Saturday nights. Mr. Judd has been in favor of impeachment for some time past, and this act of Johnson convinces him that no other course now remains but to oust the villain from the White House, and the sooner the better. The ten other Republican members from Illinois are now equally determined.

It is believed by many shrewd politicians that Johnson precipitated the impeachment issue upon Congress at this particular time because the Democratic National Central Committee was here. He is hankering after the Democratic nomination for President, and thought he would make a ten-strike by ousting Stanton in violation of law, because Stanton is unpopular with the Democracy, and he thought Congress would submit to the violation of the law. But the committee are alarmed at his act. They hasten to declare that no Democrat was previously consulted, and that their party is in no way responsible for what he has done. Some of them openly declare that he has botched the job, ruined himself, and must take the consequences. He has drawn his elephant—they remark—now let him take care of the animal himself.

What will the Senate do? On Tuesday articles of impeachment will doubtless be presented by the House of Representatives. The trial need not be long. There is no testimony that really need be taken. The case is ready made up. The facts are admitted by the President. He has openly and purposely disregarded the law. Had he a constitutional right to do what he has done? The [illegible]

[illegible] favorable majority, and he becomes convinced that the Senate is going to sustain the indictment, he will resign [illegible] Do not, therefore, be surprised to learn within a fortnight, that [illegible]

J. K.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Various Items.

NEW YORK.

John Becker, a fierce Johnsonite, stopping at [illegible] place, New York, writes a letter to the New York *Express*, in which he says:

"I hereby declare that I will resist to [illegible]"

The Republicans are doing well in the town elections in New York State. In Chautauqua County the Republicans carry twenty-four towns, and the Copperheads two. In this result the Republicans gain three towns and lose one. In St. Lawrence County the Republicans carry twenty-one towns, and the Copperheads three—same as last year. In Schoharie County the Board of Supervisors stand four Republicans to twelve Copperheads—same as last year. In Onondaga and Chenango Counties the boards will stand the same as last year.

The New York *Sun* says that a large number of military officers and others are reported to have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the new army about to be organized to sustain the President. Colonel Brown's office, at 235 Broadway, was crowded all day with these new aspirants for military honors. A number of letters were received, also, by Colonel Brown, from different parts of the country, stating that the war fever is very high. Colonel W. C. Hartung sent a despatch from St. Louis assuring Colonel Brown that two thousand men could be organized and armed there at forty-eight hours' notice, and that they would commence work immediately. A meeting was held last evening to commence a plan of operations, and a public meeting is called at Cooper Institute at an early day.

ILLINOIS.

The name of Hon. T. C. Moore, of Peoria, is suggested as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Moore is at present representative from the District composed of the Counties of Peoria and Stark.

The Rock Island *Union* says that the Republicans of the First Ward of that city, a few days ago, nominated J. R. Huber for Alderman. Mr. Huber is employed in the plow works of Buford & Co. B. D. Buford, a member of the firm, having publicly declared that no man in their employ should run for an office on the Republican ticket, Mr. Huber, not wishing to lose his situation, declined the nomination.

The election held in Beardstown, Cass County, last week for municipal officers resulted in the election of nearly all the Republican candidates. Henry T. Foster was elected Mayor; Henry Hall, City Marshal, and Messrs. Dresbach, Menke, Hayener and Walsh, for Aldermen.

Colonel J. D. L. ("Dan.") Morrison is named in the Belleville *Democrat* as the candidate for Governor of Illinois.

The Copperheads of Cairo carried the municipal election on Tuesday, by majorities ranging from 203 to 489. This is about half their usual majority. At their preliminary election a few weeks since, for the nomination of candidates, the Democrats polled 875 votes. Their aggregate vote on Tuesday was about 675—a falling off of 200.

The Salem *Republican* suggests the name of M. Schaeffer, of that place, as the Republican candidate for Presidential Elector from that District.

The Republican Central Committee of Macoupin County has called a county convention to meet at Carlinville on Tuesday, April 21.

The Geneseo *Republic* favors the nomination of Hon. Franklin Corwin for Governor.

Quite a number of the Copperhead journals of the State are pushing the claims of W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, as their candidate for Congressman-at-Large. O'Brien is a pure and unadulterated Copperhead.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henry Clay Dean, who is blowing off gas along with C. C. Burr, of New Hampshire, was used up, as will be seen, by a Republican farmer:

"A few nights since the indomitable Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, addressed a [illegible]"

The *National Intelligencer*, the Johnson organ at Washington, gives up the idea of carrying New Hampshire this spring, but hopes it may be done next fall.

INDIANA.

The Louisville *Courier* regrets that "quite a bad state of feeling" exists in Indiana in regard to the recommendation of Pendleton by the "late Democratic Convention." It is "asserted in private circles and through the press, that those counties which have always given the heaviest Democratic majorities voted against the recommendation." The *Courier* also "observes that there is much bitter feeling in the discussion of the question in Illinois, and that some twenty odd country papers have taken a decided position against Pendleton. The papers have also very generally published a long letter from Judge J. D. Caton, in which he declines the Democratic nomination for Governor, and in discussing political matters declares that Pendleton's nomination will ruin the party."

ALABAMA.

A Mobile correspondent says that the negroes voted without noise, excitement or trifling, and with solemn earnestness, as though they were deciding the momentous question, whether they are hereafter to be men or chattels, human beings or beasts of burden. And they were so voting.

A public meeting was held in Mobile just before the election, at which it was resolved to withhold from negroes who should vote, any and every kind of emolument, patronage and employment. These men profess to be the true friends of the colored man. But he neither sees their friendship nor fears their threats. The Republican Committee issued handbills, giving notice of places where persons discharged could obtain rations.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* in a panegyric upon Vallandingham, who it says, is "very dear to a very large part of the Kentucky Democracy," alludes to his services to the Copperhead cause during the war, and asks: "During those days of danger, how many Vallandinghams did the Northern Democracy possess?" The party chiefly interested may be permitted to reply to this unkind home thrust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The venerable Thomas Ewing, whom Andrew Johnson has nominated for Secretary of War, is seventy-eight years of age.

The Attorney General of Maryland is of the opinion that the action of the United States Senate in rejecting Mr. Thomas has not created a vacancy, and that there cannot be another election, so far as Mr. Thomas is concerned, unless he should resign, die, or, being admitted to a seat, be afterwards expelled. Mr. Swann is understood to be very hopeful of the Senatorial battle being reopened, and another chance afforded him.

Brick Pomeroy's advertisement for a Confederate flag, to hang in his sanctum, does not meet with universal favor among his Southern friends. The Petersburg *Index* muses him in the following fashion: "We doubt the propriety of sending the flag to a man who didn't go to it. We haven't much respect for this after-the-battle fervor."

Mr. Crounse, of the New York *Times*, telegraphs to that paper from Washington: "The apathy among the Democratic politicians and members of Congress on the removal of Stanton is astonishing. Few or none of them seem disposed to take up the President's defence with any spirit. They all complain that the President did not consult them in this movement, and they wash their hands of it."

The Proposed Through Broad Gauge between Chicago and New York.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 23.

It is estimated that the cost of laying a third rail on the Michigan Southern line, so as to make it broad gauge from Toledo to Chicago, will be less than half a million of dollars, owing to the fact that between Elkhart and Chicago, a distance of about a hundred miles, the company has two lines, upon one of which it will be simply necessary to spread the rails in order to make it a broad gauge. The agreement made by the Michigan Southern with the Erie Company is to the effect that it will provide a broad gauge from Toledo to Chicago as soon as the proposed hundred miles of new road from Akron on the Atlantic & Great Western line to Toledo are completed. The Erie Company has [illegible] agreed that this new line shall be built, but whether it will perform the work at its own cost or get some other corporation to do it, and merely guarantee the amount of [illegible] the construction bonds issued to represent it is a matter [illegible] involved in considerable doubt. [illegible] for building the road from Akron to Toledo [illegible] It is believed that the work will be completed within a year. That this connecting link will be of equal benefit to the Erie, the Atlantic & Great Western, and the Michigan Southern [illegible] a new through route between New York and Chicago, the readiness with which the Vanderbilt party are offering to the arrangement is not surprising.

LETTER FROM A. C. HESING.

The Matter of General Mann, the Internal Revenue Collector, at the Recent Impeachment Meeting.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

In copying from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE an item referring to a certain "episode" in the proceedings of the Library Hall meeting, you remark:

"We regret that any one should take exception to any other topic than expressing himself in favor of checking a second rebellion in its incipiency."

Perhaps so; but General Mann gave us no opportunities to take exception to that. He did not speak in order to express his views in regard to, or to declare his sympathies with, the object of that meeting. Said he distinctly: "I am not here to-night to say whether the President shall or shall not be impeached." What was he there at the meeting for? Why, only read his remarks, as reported in the morning papers, and you will easily find out. While every other speaker had spoken to the single point upon which the resolutions converged, General Mann undertook to entertain the audience with a sort of explanatory or apologetic autobiography, very similar in style to the one great speech of the "humble individual," while swinging around the circle. It was General Mann's record—General Mann's tribulations—General Mann's chances of retaining or not retaining the Collectorship—that the meeting was treated to. Was that the bill of fare to which the loyal citizens of Chicago had been invited? Did they, at that moment, have any especial interest in hearing the plea of an office-holder who would like to make his bed with the administration of Ben Wade? And was it not clear to the mind of every rational being then and there present, that the sole object of General Mann's *intruding* himself (he being not one of the invited speakers) upon the attention of the meeting, was a special pleading for his being fit to be retained in office under a Radical administration?

But you continue:

"The Republican party cannot afford in this crisis, to weed out from its ranks either those who have always acted, or those who desire to act, with it."

To that I beg leave to answer:

1. The Republican party *can* afford to weed out from its ranks those who have for years contrived to carry water on both shoulders. It can afford not to let in those who—having roamed about at Cleveland conventions and the like, and having "swung around the circle," are knocking at the door at precisely eleven hours fifty-nine minutes. It can afford to beware of "friends," who have sat astride the fence until they saw which side was sure to win, jump down and shout "Hosannah!" to the victorious party. The fact is, that very many of the sorrows and trials of the Republican party have been caused by its over-willingness to receive into full membership, "those who desired to act with it," when victory had become certain, without questioning their record. That sort of toleration and forgetfulness has cost the Republican party very dear indeed. The Democratic party has always been wiser in that respect.

2. The Republican party not only *can afford*, but considers itself *in duty bound*, to weed out from its ranks all those public officers under whose administration the collection of internal revenue, and more especially the whiskey tax, in the city of Chicago, has become a shame and a byword in the country. Whiskey-frauds in New York and Chicago have come to be about the highest authority for all unhung scoundrels and thieves in the country to swear by.

These facts are as well known as any elementary truth in Euclid. Notoriously, the revenue service under the administration of General Mann has become a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. Now, I am certainly not prepared to say that General Mann has participated in, or is deriving profit *from*, these frauds; because it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to *prove* that. But I *do* say that General Mann, if not corrupt, must be one of the most *inefficient* public functionaries on earth, the Old P. F. not excepted. In his speech he intimated that if the law were altered so as to do away with the large force of so-called Inspectors, he would guarantee the collection of taxes. And he more than intimated that these Inspectors were the guilty parties. Perhaps so; but if so, why has not General Mann made a better use of his power of dismissing Inspectors and warehouse keepers, by whose connivance the whiskey is transferred from the distilleries to the alcohol and rectifying establishments, and sold in the market at $1.40 to-day? Why did he remove, *without cause*, Captain William James—who is known to all Chicago as one of the most honest, conscientious and upright men, and who sent to the army three of his sons, two of whom fell—from the office of Inspector? Why did he appoint in his place a man who had never been in the army; who, within less than a *year* of his tenure of office, made an independent fortune, and who, even now, is actually *boasting* of having made his pile while in office under General Mann, *before* special agents were sent to Chicago?

But enough of these questions, which might be multiplied almost indefinitely. In conclusion let me say, and in answer to rumors which are being industriously spread by General Mann's minions—that neither in the national or any other government, nor the people of this city, or State, have, in their gift, any office—no matter which—that I could, under any possible circumstances, be induced to accept.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

A. C. HESING.

The Trot from Boston to Worcester—Thirty-eight Miles in Two Hours and Thirty-three Minutes—Death of the Winning Horse.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Feb. 24.

The much-talked-of long race from Boston to Worcester, between the horses Empire State, of this city, and Ivanhoe, of Boston, came off on Saturday, and as the result shows, was one of the most extraordinary and cruel that has ever taken place in this country. The terms of the match were to trot from the mill dam, Boston to Worcester, for $500 a side, each horse to carry 400 pounds, sleighs or wheels, rain or shine, play or pay. Owing to the bad condition of the road at the mill dam, the start was effected from the Charles River Hotel in Brighton. Both horses were attached to sleighs. Empire State was driven by George R. Wesson, and accompanied by William A. Eager, his backer, both of this city. The word was given to go at 10:46 o'clock, and both started off at a moderate gait, with Empire State leading. From Brighton to Watertown the road was bad, the sleighing having worn away to bare ground, and progress was necessarily much impeded. At Watertown the sleighing became good, and Empire State was still leading about fifteen rods, under a strong and steady pull. He then commenced the long and powerful stroke for which he is noted, and trotted with clock-like precision up hill and down, drawing his heavy load behind him with apparent ease, and trotted so well within himself that he was allowed to go as he pleased until Northboro was reached at 12:37. The distance thus far travelled was twenty-eight miles, and the time one hour and fifty-one minutes, nearly four minutes to the mile. A rest of seven minutes was here taken, and gruel, wine, water and hay offered the horse, but he refused, and was with difficulty kept from running away. Once more given his head he seemed to be possessed, and trotted mile after mile at a three-minute gait, and all the time within himself and under a steady pull. This he kept up until he reached Long Pond, where he stopped trotting, and walked into the city, arriving at Washington Square at 1:19 o'clock, having come the last ten miles in thirty-five minutes, and the whole distance, thirty-eight miles, in two hours and thirty-three minutes, which is a little less than a mile in four minutes for the whole distance.

Soon after his arrival the horse became sick, and although every effort was made to save him, [illegible] he died at midnight of spasmodic colic. Ivanhoe, his competitor, was last seen at Watertown, but arrived at Northboro long after the winner had left, and finding it useless to follow, his driver wisely withdrew [illegible] The most noted and fatal race is without a parallel for speed, powers of endurance and thorough gameness, and is fully as extraordinary a feat as that of trotting twenty miles in an hour. [illegible] without a parallel.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—The proposed Hudson River West Shore Railroad will, when completed, open another important route of travel between New York and the West. The route of the proposed road is along the west bank of river from Hoboken to Albany, where it will connect with a road which taps the Central at Schenectady, making the line twenty-six miles less than that by Albany. A connection with the proposed Midland Road at Newburg will form a route from New York to [illegible] shorter than by the Central Road.—*Newark* [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana Finances.

Interesting Survey of Business Matters.

Discovery of Gas Wells Under the City.

Personal and Political Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 18.

LOUISIANA BANKRUPT—CERTIFICATES VS. STATE MONEY.

We were rather startled yesterday morning by an order from General Hancock, that, in view of the bankrupt condition of the Louisiana Treasury, all State taxes be hereafter collected in United States Treasury Notes, and the same paid out on salaries, appropriations, etc. The collection of State taxes for four years was, by act of the Legislature, suspended until the year 1866, and the Appropriation act of the State, passed on the 20th of March, 1867, to meet the current expenses of the State, expired on the 31st of December, so that no adequate provision for the current year existed, and no payment can be made by the Treasurer. This, of course, will still further greatly depreciate the State warrants, the principal value of which heretofore had been in the fact that they could be used in the payment of State taxes [illegible]

THE HORSE RAILROADS.

New Orleans, it is claimed, possesses more miles of street railroad than any city of its size in the world. The lines completed and in process of construction probably amount to twenty-five miles. Each car is drawn by a single mule, and in default of a conductor each passenger drops his own fare into a glass box near the driver. This mode diminishes company expenses in the way of conductor salaries and stealings, but does not conduce to the safety or convenience of the public. The driver is often obliged to make change while driving his mule, and unfortunate women and children are sometimes ground under his car wheels when he finds it convenient to break up. It often happens that passengers who, unable to get a seat, stand near the money box are requested to make change with the driver, and pay the fare of half a dozen others, [illegible] Comparatively few persons shirk payment, because every passenger, as well as the driver, is an involuntary detective and spy. In the case of crowded cars at night, swindlers improve the opportunity. No woman is allowed to stand in the street cars of New Orleans. This is creditable to the men, but the women of New Orleans are not more in the habit of acknowledging car courtesies than those of Eastern and Western cities.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

The navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio is now open, and business is gradually increasing. The prospect is favorable for shipping facilities, and it is predicted that a low range of freights will prevail the season through. Western traders and shippers should bear in mind that European steamers are always in this port. We have a line to Hamburg, and another to Liverpool, comprising two and eight steamers, respectively. They are of light draught, and at all times cross the bar without delay.

The scope of the late bureau order for the assistance of planters in this State has been restricted to those working fifteen hands, and under, on account of the very limited means at the disposal of the Assistant Commissioner. I do not hear that many planters are availing themselves of the proffered aid.

The "Southern Industrial Association" convenes here to-night, preliminary to a proposed convention April 13th, to "take into consideration the proposed propriety of forming mechanical schools and institutions, where the young shall be educated as practical mechanics."

The New Orleans & Chattanooga Railroad Company expect very shortly to commence the work of constructing their proposed great thoroughfare.

The people of New Orleans have long suffered from the extortionate prices imposed upon them at the market stalls [illegible] This monopoly is now receiving a damaging blow at the hands of the grocery keepers, many of whom are combining the sale of meats and vegetables with their other business, to the great distress of the Sicilian hucksters.

Over $300,000 in redeemed city notes of large denominations were committed to the flames at the gas works last Wednesday. [illegible]

Our business men are looking to the great Northwest for aid in restoring the levees, opening the channel at the mouth of the river, and, while it thereby benefits us, it opens an easy outlet to their exhaustless products, and an inlet to the rich productions of the West Indies and Central America, unhampered by exorbitant tariffs on railroads to the East. It is well known that the Illinois Central Railroad is making [illegible] by way of Cairo and this city. It is said the same corporation is now making the most favorable rates for sugar from Havana, and that 3,000 hogsheads have recently been sent by way of this route. The difference in favor of the route by way of New Orleans, over that by way of New York, is stated in the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows:

Comparative freight and other charges (currency) on a hogshead of sugar, estimated at [illegible] pounds, value $250, from Havana to Chicago, by way of New Orleans and New York, respectively:

Freight from Havana to New York	[illegible]
Handling in New York	[illegible]
Commission [illegible]	[illegible]
Freight to Chicago, all rail	[illegible]
Freight from Havana to New Orleans	[illegible]
Handling	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight by rail to Chicago	[illegible]
Difference in favor of New Orleans route	[illegible]

POLITICAL.

The three Republican papers in the city, the *Tribune*, the *Republican*, and the *Advocate*, have hoisted the name of General Grant for the Presidency. The party has three State tickets in the field. Two of them are in opposition to the new constitution, or "carpet-baggers," [illegible] They are both headed with the name of Taliaferro for Governor and Dumas (colored) for Lieutenant Governor. The "carpet-baggers" ticket is headed by Warmoth. The Warmoth party had a great meeting Saturday night, at the Mechanics' Institute, and a tremendous negro procession, banners, transparencies, etc. The voice of the meeting was for Grant.

There is every indication of the progress of a thorough organization of the Southern people in opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, in which the negro is placed before the white man in matters of a political character, and it will not surprise me if all the constitutions of the other Southern States share the fate of that of Alabama, unless a majority of voters is made sufficient to constitute an election.

THE CHANNEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER—THE MUD LUMPS—CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Reports indicate that the channel at the mouth of the river is again filling up with the mysterious mud lumps which annually appear. Some people are seeking to discover a connection between the forcing up of these lumps and a recently discovered emission of inflammable gas from a well recently bored in a lot on Gravier street, in this city. The latter curious circumstance is detailed as follows in the *Crescent*:

"On Saturday morning (15th) Mr. Knight commenced sinking a tube with a view to obtain a constant supply of pure water upon his premises. In the first place an iron borer, in the shape of a blunt cone, was driven into the soil, point downward, of course. [illegible]"

[illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGING THE NECESSITY OF LABOR.

Among the encouraging signs of the times is the general readiness of the Southern people to accept the agricultural situation, to advise people to divide up their land into small farms, and to urge unemployed men to go to work with their own hands to raise their bread and vegetables. [illegible]

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Ten years ago Congress made a grant of land to the Opelousas Railroad, Conditional upon its completion to Texas before this time. But as the road is only completed to Berwick Bay, a distance of about seventy miles, the revocation of the grant is contemplated. This naturally excites apprehension, and a pamphlet has been issued on the subject. The writers are under the impression that the war furnishes a legal excuse for the failure of the company in completing the road.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The prospects for the spring meeting at the Metairie Course are reported brilliant. Mr. Swigert, who succeeds to the late Mr. Alexander, is to bring his stable, which, of course, is one of the finest in Kentucky. Several stables from Tennessee are also to be present.

The Episcopalian churches of the city, following the example of that of Rev. Dr. Beckwith, have been responding with great liberality to calls for aid for the poor in their denomination. There was a great outpouring of feeling on the subject, and a corresponding loosening of purse strings at the latter church a few days ago, but the occasion was marred by one ungraceful allusion, on the part of Rev. Dr. Adams, to the North, whose people he was pleased to stigmatize as "proud, prosperous and grudging." My authority is the *Republican* newspaper, which fittingly rebukes the unjust and unchristian remark attributed to the reverend pastor of St. Paul's.

Charles Morgan, Esq., the king of Gulf steamship lines radiating from this city, accompanied by his family and a number of invited guests, arrived here recently from Galveston, on board the new steamer Josephine, which had come all the way from Wilmington, Del., via Key West and Havana, on a pleasure excursion. The Josephine is to run between Brashear City and Galveston.

The frequency and boldness of robberies and burglaries here give no little color to the report that many professional thieves are upon the New Orleans police force. A few nights ago a hole was made through the masonry of the City Hall, in the immediate vicinity of the money department, where a million of dollars was deposited. The operator, probably alarmed, terminated his enterprise at that point.

Francis E. Vose, a native of Boston, for thirty-six years a resident of this city, and much respected as an honest merchant, died yesterday.

The proposed carving up of Texas is denounced by the *Picayune*, which is the special spokesman for the Lone Star State.

The following is the cotton statement for this port on Saturday: [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Edwin Adams is at the Varieties; Ben De Bar, Mrs. Ferris and Miss Sylvester at the St. Charles, and the splendid operatic and dramatic corps at the Opera House. The latter and the popular Academy of Music devoted to lighter amusements, are getting the lion's share of patronage. [illegible] We are in the midst of the gay season, which culminates on Mardi Gras (Fat Tuesday), or the day before Lent. Balls and fairs and concerts and parties nightly compete with the five or six theatres in attracting crowds of pleasure-seekers. To-morrow is carnival day. Crowds of grotesque maskers will throng the streets through the day and night, [illegible] "The Mystick Krewe of Komus" is expected to do great things in the way [illegible] After it is all over with, I will tell you something about it.

ARMED PEACE.

Effect of the Wholesale Armament on the Population of France, Prussia, and Italy—Women Working in the Fields—Men in Uniform Playing Dominoes in the Cafes.

From the London Times, Feb. 11.

The Imperial Government of France [illegible]

WEALTH AND POVERTY IN ENGLAND.

Startling Contrasts.

From the London Saturday Review, Feb. 8.

Mr. Dudley Baxter has been compiling some tables to show the amount and distribution of the income of the United Kingdom. The aggregate amount, according to his calculations, which are cautious and probably somewhat below the mark, is £800,000,000, and there have been great glorifications in consequence over this estimate of the national wealth. We confess the result does not strike us as at all surprising. It is little more, after all, than ten or twelve times our government expenditure, and few persons, we should think, are aware that they pay anything like a tenth of their income in taxation. The chief interest of the figures arrived at by Mr. Baxter will be found in the light which they throw on the distribution of wealth, and this becomes much more intelligible when reduced to a lower standard. The easiest way to realize the import of these statistics is to imagine a small community which may serve as a sample of the whole kingdom. Take a district in which a little manufacturing town may be supposed to be surrounded by a tract of agricultural land dotted over with the mansions and villas of a sprinkling of wealthy people. The whole population of our specimen estate shall be about 30,000, and we will suppose them to be divided into the various classes of which the country is composed, in the proportions which Mr. Baxter's calculations indicate. There will be eight very considerable people, land-owners and manufacturers, with incomes averaging £16,000. It may be one of £3,000, one of £6,000, one of £9,000, one of £12,000, one of £25,000, and one of £70,000 a year. This will represent the most wealthy class, but Mr. Baxter's figures do not tell us how our eight lucky people will be distributed as between land-owners and manufacturers. [illegible] something like fifty people with good incomes varying from £1,000 to £5,000, but averaging rather less than £2,000 per annum. A few dependent hangers-on of these classes—wives without settlements, and children without portions—may raise the total number of what may be called the rich class to 100 or 150, of whom the majority may be supposed to be living on capital, and the remainder working in some way or other. There will be a good many commercial people and a sprinkling of professional people among the [illegible]. Altogether of the whole number of inhabitants of our model parish, about one in 300 may be supposed to be living in the degree of luxury which these figures imply. The next class is much more numerous. Between 170 and 180 people will be found either living in idleness and on moderate incomes, or much more frequently earning, by daily industry, from £300 to £1,000 a year. Their resources will not average more than £500 a year, [illegible] some comfortable farmers, and the more fortunate of the shopkeeping class. They will have dependent upon them 300 or 800 women, children and others earning nothing for themselves, and will constitute a not too numerous body of 400 or 500 well-to-do folks—certainly not more than one in sixty of the whole population. The next grade in society is the small farmer and shopkeeping class, [illegible] gether about 1,000 workers and 1,200 dependents; and below them, again, a struggling class, almost twice as numerous, whose only comfort is to be below the taxations of the income tax, and yet above the homely freedom of an artisan's life. Thus far we have exhausted only about 6,000 of our population of 30,000, [illegible]

As yet, however, we have only looked at the fifth of our supposed 30,000, and of these we have found two-thirds contending with bitter poverty. Let us see how the other 24,000 fare. The condition of the aristocracy of labor—the skilled artisan class—presents a cheerful contrast to that of the great mass of the middle classes. Of these there will be nearly 3,000, dividing among them 1,300 or 1,400 incomes of £60 a year; for among artisans the proportion of workers is of course much more considerable than in the middle and upper classes. An average income of £60 a year, supporting two of the artisan class, is a far better provision than £70 a year maintaining more frequently three than two of the middle classes, and there can be no doubt that our 3,000 picked specimens of the working classes are in far easier circumstances than two thirds of their so-called betters. Some of them have their accumulated savings, and others receive wages of more than £100 a year; but, without taking such exceptional cases, we may safely assert that there is no equally numerous class that can be said to enjoy anything like their measure of comfort and pecuniary ease. The manufacturing laborers of the second grade are vastly more numerous. They form upward of a third of our whole population, and have incomes from a quarter to a third less than those of the higher order of skilled laborers. Our specimen district will include about 11,000 of them, of whom fully one-half are earning average incomes of £32 per annum. Thus a family of six will probably be living on about £100 a year—not a very large provision, but enough to provide decent comforts on the scale of a laborer's cottage. The lowest grade of labor, [illegible] is doomed to poverty. Some 10,000 unskilled or agricultural laborers and their families have to live on wages averaging £22 apiece for those who work, and perhaps not much more than half that amount per head, if we reckon in all the children and others who are unable to earn wages. A pittance of £11 a year is little enough to furnish a human being with food, clothing and shelter, even if allowance is made for the smaller consumption of very young children. To those who have seen anything of the homes of farm laborers it is marvellous how the degree of apparent comfort which they seem to compass can be achieved on their scanty earnings, but it is to be remembered that the statistics we are quoting include the whole population as well within as without the workhouse walls, and that the condition of the field laborer is less wretched than [illegible]

[illegible] has during the last twenty years made [illegible] rapid progress in the improvement of the condition of her lower classes than England herself has done; and it may not unreasonably be hoped that [illegible] the more striking contrast between Irish disaffection and English loyalty will also disappear.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN TENNESSEE.

Horrible Outrages by the Chivalry.

From the Nashville Times, Feb. 21.

We have lately been put in possession of the most reliable information from Humphreys County, detailing the particulars of a series of outrages in the neighborhood of Johnsonville, which we can only say are a disgrace to the State and to humanity. We give below an unvarnished statement of facts. We would hope for the honor of our race that the facts were [illegible] exaggerated, but they come to us too well authenticated to admit of doubt or denial.

On the 20th inst., a man by the name of Seavey had some hogs stolen, and believing they had been taken by John Marabel (colored), obtained from C. E. Harris, a Justice of the Peace, a warrant to search Marabel's house for the meat. He placed the warrant in the hands of one Dozier, whom he accompanied for the purpose of making the search. Upon arriving at Marabel's house in the night, they called him up and announced the object of their visit. He opened the door and told them they were at liberty to search. Dozier then went in the house, leaving Seavey outside with Marabel. The latter moved off a short distance, explaining the necessity for his absence for a short time, when he was ordered to halt by Seavey, who immediately fired at him with a double-barrel gun, loaded with buck-shot and a double charge of powder. Seavey then went into the house, where he found some meat which he claimed as his. Dr. Thos. Alford was called to see the wounded man, and pronounced him not mortally wounded, but able to stand immediate trial for stealing the meat. Marabel was then placed in a wagon and taken over a very rough road to Esquire Harris. The wounded man begged them to take his horse and other property as security for his appearance [illegible] but they would not. A lawyer was brought from Waverley to prosecute the dying man, [illegible] Marabel lying in the wagon [illegible] bound over in the sum of $300 [illegible] persons present going on his bond.

After the trial Seavey surrendered himself to the Justice, insisting on an immediate trial for the shooting, as it would save him from sixty dollars to keep the matter out of court. The Justice, however, told him he would have nothing to do with the case, as he had done nothing that was wrong. Marabel died at six o'clock next morning.

On the same night another knightly outrage was perpetrated in the same county. Anderson Trotter, colored, employed as a laborer by Mr. Troney, was taken from the premises of the latter by Ben Trotter, George Trotter, Isom Trotter, Michael Trotter, Richard Trotter and Doff Bonham, who had handkerchiefs tied over their faces, who carried him into the woods, tied his hands behind him, and gave him an opportunity to run. Upon his making off, as he supposed, to escape being murdered, they commenced firing at him and shot him down. He fell, when two of the party ran up and commenced whipping him with switches. Wounded and tired the poor man begged them to tell what he had done to offend them, but they merely told him to get up and make off, giving him twenty-four hours to leave the country under peril of his life. He had always borne a good character, and was furnished transportation on the Northwestern Road to this city, where his wounds received proper attention.

On the next morning after the foregoing a colored woman on her way to Johnsonville was assaulted on the road by a white man, who dragged her from the road, tore the clothes almost off her person, choked her till she was helpless, and ravished her body.

It is humiliating to record these outrages by beings with a white skin and the form of manhood, but they are facts. Is there any honor enough in the land to bring such leaders to punishment.

CHICAGO.

Horace Greeley's Recollections of Chicago in 1847.

From the New York Ledger.

My earlier trip to the Upper Lakes was concluded by a visit, per steamboat, to Mackinaw, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, to Chicago, then a smart and growing village, where some thousands of us gathered from the East and from the West in a great River and Harbor Convention, which was organized on the 4th of July, 1847. Edward Bates, of St. Louis—who had been in Congress twenty years before, and is still living more than twenty years afterward—was President of that convention, and made from the chair a magnificent speech on our country's progress, genius and destiny. Other able and gifted were there, and many good speeches were made; but Mr. Bates alone commanded general admiration. I presume that the cause of internal improvement, with the subsequent growth of Chicago, received a considerable impetus from that convention.

When it had closed its deliberations, Mr. John Y. Scammon, then a rising young lawyer, since an eminent banker of Chicago, took his carriage and pair, and drove with me for three days over the prairies west of that city; crossing Fox River, at Geneva, proceeding to what is now Sycamore, and returning by Elgin to the City of the Lakes. [illegible] But the prairies of Illinois are of another order; though by no means that dead, unbroken level which many suppose them, but cut up by brook-beds, sloughs and roads, [illegible] wore a generally delightful aspect. Forests are less frequent than were desirable; but "openings," or scattered trees, were never out of sight; [illegible] Teamsters conveying grain to Chicago, or returning with lumber, we frequently met; [illegible] Few of the early pioneers of Illinois took thither more than a four-wagon load of worldly gear and $100 in money; many lacked the $100, and had but half a load of household stuff in the wagon, the other half being composed of wife and children; yet all found somehow enough to eat, and did not suffer intolerably from cold; and now those children enjoy comforts and may revel in luxuries which their parents scarcely aspired to. Do they realize and fitly honor the self-forgetting courage and devotion to which they are so deeply indebted?

At that time, no mile of railroad terminated in Chicago, and barely one line (the Michigan Central) pointed directly at that city. Even this one proposed to stop at New Buffalo (mouth of St. Joseph's River), its passengers reaching thence its proper terminus by steamboat in summer, and by stage-coach in winter. Of course they soon saw reasons to change their plans, and New Buffalo, deserted, became one of our many American victims of blighted hopes. Yet, after years of desolation, its denizens have discovered that their district is admirably adapted to peach culture; the cold northwest winds of later autumn and winter reaching them softened by passing over the adjacent lake, and so keeping the fruit buds unblighted by their arctic breath. Landing here from Chicago, I took stage to Kalamazoo, or thereabout, where I met a just completed division of the Michigan Central, on which I was brought to Detroit, and thence came homeward by steamboat to Buffalo, railroad to Albany, and steamboat to this city.

The Hannah Forgeries in Camden, New Jersey.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

William Hannah, of Camden, N. J., the son of an ex-Postmaster, was arrested on Saturday, at the wharf, on his return home, charged with the forgery of promissory notes, mortgages, notes, checks, stock certificates, &c., amounting in value to from $100,000 to $150,000. In committing this series of crimes he simulated the names of some of the most prominent citizens [illegible] of Camden as of the State.

He has been employing himself in this way for some ten or twelve years, but has hitherto escaped discovery. The principal sufferer and leading victim was Henry Allen, Esq., President of the Camden Water Works. Mr. Allen, a very wealthy man, was in the habit of discounting notes, and advancing money on collateral. [illegible]

The affair has created the greatest excitement in Camden, similar to that created by the Dr. Eldridge forgeries some years since in this city, [illegible] William Gatzmer, President of the Camden & Amboy Railroad; J. W. Markley, John Cooper, [illegible] Charles Wilson, ex-Sheriff; [illegible] James Elwell, Jesse Johnson, [illegible] and others.

The forgeries on this side of the river reach about $100,000 [illegible] W. H. Gatzmer, [illegible] C. S. Garrett, $4,000; [illegible] Elwell, $1,800; Alfred [illegible] $7,000; [illegible] dore A. Zimmerman, $250, and [illegible] McKean, $4,000. The accused waived a preliminary hearing, and is now confined in the Camden jail. An examination will take place on Tuesday next, when further facts may be elicited. The prisoner declined to receive visitors, even refusing to see his brother, who came on at once from Washington.

Dr. James Wood, [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

[illegible] Circuit Court of the United States, Judge [illegible] engaged in the hearing of the case of Henry B. Goodyear and others [illegible] Dr. E. Hoslinger, and against W. W. [illegible]

[illegible] Discharged—Charles Tatum, of Chicago; [illegible] of Chicago; Samuel Springer, of [illegible]

Discharge Opposed—Hitchcock & Endicott, of [illegible]

[illegible] Edward D. Haley, of [illegible]

New petitions filed and referred were of: William W. Peterson, of Rock's Creek, [illegible] County; [illegible] of Chicago; [illegible] Morrison, of Mendota; [illegible] Andrew F. Ellison, of Chicago; [illegible] W. Dudgeon, of Ottawa; Stephen S. Phelps, of Oquawka, Henderson County; George F. Rice, of Henderson County; [illegible] of Chicago; Hiram L. Bell, of Galesburg; Henry J. Goss, of Chicago; Henry J. Smith, of Henry, Marshall County; John S. Farnam, of Ottawa; [illegible] Edwin F. Brooks, of Chicago; Theodore R. Winkler, of Morris; Henry Hoskin, of Wheaton, DuPage County; Rufus Chapin, of Chicago; [illegible] of Kankakee; James K. Taylor, of Chicago; Oscar F. Avery, of Chicago; William Longmore, of Chicago.

[illegible]

FENIANISM.

The Arrest of Captain Mackay and His Accomplices—Antecedents of the Prisoners.

(Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHY.

Eighth Annual Commencement of Hahnemann Medical College.

Addresses by the President and [illegible]

[illegible]

Bloody Battle Between Indians and Troops in Arizona.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible]

A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] AND POVERTY IN ENGLAND.

Startling Contrasts.

[illegible]

CHICAGO.

Horace Greeley's Recollections of Chicago in 1847.

From the New York Ledger.

My earlier trip to the Upper Lakes was concluded by a visit, per steamboat, to Mackinaw, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, to Chicago, then a smart and growing village, where some thousands of us gathered from the East and from the West in a grand River and Harbor Convention, which was organized on the 4th of July, 1847. [illegible]

The Hannah Forgeries in Camden, New Jersey.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT. [illegible]

COUNTY COURT. [illegible]

FENIANISM.

Arrest of Captain Mackay and His Accomplices—Antecedents of the Prisoners.

[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHY.

Eighth Annual Commencement of Hahnemann Medical College.

Addresses by the President and Students.

[illegible]

Bloody Battle Between Indians and Troops in Arizona.

[illegible]

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—While a young girl of fourteen years of age was gathering chips in Mr. Valle's wood-yard, on Saturday afternoon, she thoughtlessly darted forward to pick up a block of wood from under the descending axe of one of the laborers. While in the act of grasping the piece of wood, she received the full blow of the axe on the shoulder, being nearly literally cut in two. She was immediately carried to her home and medical assistance procured, but although every means was resorted to toward alleviating her sufferings, the case was pronounced hopeless. The poor little sufferer was still alive at a late hour on Saturday. No blame can be attached to the axe man.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle, Feb. 17.*

AN AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY.—Captain Cadell, commanding an exploring expedition on the north coast of Australia, had discovered a noble river, with a good pastoral country on its banks; also a fine haven with an area of some fifty square miles; and on a part of the coast, hitherto represented as dry land, he sailed up a deep bay, twenty miles in depth by ten in breadth, with three large rivers emptying themselves into it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Books and Stationery.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS AS

Before the Fire,

FOR

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

At their temporary quarters,

No. 40 Lake-st.

RETAIL CUSTOMERS are invited to call. [illegible]

New and Elegant Store,

[illegible]

"The Experiences of a Queen."

[illegible]

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

No. 40 Lake-st., (Up Stairs.)

Will Open Soon After

MARCH 15,

Their New and Elegant Store,

IN PALMER'S MARBLE BUILDING,

Corner of State and Washington-sts.

Bankruptcy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the [illegible] District of Illinois.

[illegible]

JOHN WINDER,

Clerk of District Court for said District.

Toilet Soaps.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

American Company Toilet Soaps.

HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET AND PALM.

[illegible]

McKEOVE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

Kentucky State Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS 197—Feb. 27, 1868.

52, 45, 71, 17, 78, 29, 68, 53, 19, 15, 4, 30, 18.

CLASS 198—Feb. 27, 1868.

12, 69, 59, 43, 45, 78, 14, 2, 62, 60, 34, 49.

[illegible]

Scales.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC!

THE GREAT REMEDIES

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Stomach or Digestive Organs.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

[illegible]

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED

By DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[illegible]

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause Whatever,

Prostration of the System,

Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

[illegible]

Persons Advanced in Life

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

J. H. KENNARD,

[illegible]

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Conjugal Love.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

[illegible]

FRENCH MAIL LINE (DIRECT).

[illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In Gold, (including wine,)

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND NEW YORK [illegible]

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Radway's

PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum.

[illegible]

Dissolution Notices.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[illegible]

Stockholders Meetings.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

20 NASSAU-ST.

[illegible]

CHARLES TUTTLE, Secretary.

Medical.

USE AND ABUSE

OF

STIMULANTS.

From the New York Independent, May 2, 1867.

[illegible]

Medical.

A CHOICE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

WHAT MUST BE DONE AND HOW TO DO IT [illegible]

A Plain Statement of Facts.

[illegible]

COUGHS AND COLDS.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

ART AND LABOR.

Lecture by E. P. Whipple, Esq., Before the Young Men's Association.

The Dignity of Work and the Elegance of Idleness.

INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Board of Underwriters Yesterday.

Increase of Rates on Special and Standard Risks.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Representation of "Love and Intrigue."

AMUSEMENTS.

MYSTERIOUS.

Sudden Disappearance of Several Citizens.

Work for the Detectives.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DISASTERS.

Disastrous Fire at Dunkirk, New York—Twenty-eight Stores and Dwellings Destroyed—Loss over $75,000.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Amusements

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

HANLON BROTHERS,

Thomas, Edward and Frederick.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager

BOTH NEW PLAYS A DECIDED HIT.

TRUE TO THE CORE.

With the TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

LIGHT AT LAST—once.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMAN DRAMA.

This Evening—MARY STUART.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT

AND

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE

OF

Fraulein FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 28,

MARY STUART.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ENGLISH OPERA.

RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Chicago, Ill. .... 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

New York Office .... 137 Duane-st.

TWELVE

DWELLING HOUSES,

WITH

LOTS,

AT

PUBLIC SALE,

BY

W. A. Butters & Co.,

On Monday Morning, March 2,

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF

PAINTS AND COLORS.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

300 Packages of Paints and Colors.

200 HALF BARRELS FISH

AT AUCTION.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

WOOLLENS, FURNISHING GOODS

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, HOSIERY

AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CONTINUED CLEARING OUT SALE.

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture.

Several New Buggy Harnesses.

9 Crates Assorted Crockery, in Open Lots,

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We will Remove,

Store No. 42 Randolph-st.,

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—AT DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, this day,

Dry Goods, Silks, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—SATURDAY, FEB. 29,

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.

AUCTION—BY CHILDS BROS.,

DRY GOODS, FINE GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.

EXECUTRIX SALE,

BY AUCTION.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED

JAMES G. WILLS, Assignee.

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A completely furnished house,

TO RENT—Several cottages, just finished,

TO RENT—On May 1st, a two-story and basement brick house. Apply to L. P. KNOWLES,

TO RENT—House 348 Michigan-av., with or without furniture. Inquire at 611 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Four-story brick house,

TO RENT—A first-class house, No. 407 North Paulina-st., HITCHCOCK & DUPEE, 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A two-story frame house,

TO RENT—Cottage of seven rooms, closets

TO RENT—Brick house 210 Erie-st., three-story and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Three Basement Houses on

TO RENT—No. 707 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—A whole floor at 63 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Wanted—Parties having houses

TO RENT—A two-story frame and brick

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Lodging rooms in the New

TO RENT—And Furniture for Sale—Front

TO RENT—A fine sleeping room in Mercantile Building.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board, at 177 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two pleasant sleeping rooms,

TO RENT—Furnished front rooms at 65

TO RENT—A well-furnished front room,

TO RENT—Rooms 26 and 27 in Post Office Block,

TO RENT—One pleasant front room,

TO RENT—A comfortable room, fronting

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—The five-story brick store

TO RENT—Loft in Lumberman's Block,

TO RENT—The second and fourth floors of

TO RENT—Store in the New Brick Block,

TO RENT—Pleasant and desirable offices,

TO RENT—The large basement No. 11 and 13 Canal-st.

TO RENT—With steam power, the basement No. 13 Canal-st.

TO RENT—With steam power for manufacturing purposes,

TO RENT—A large room, suitable for

TO RENT—The four-story brick store No.

TO RENT—Two offices, suitable for real

TO RENT—Two stores in the new brick

TO RENT—A small store 18 feet deep with

TO RENT—A store on Lake-st.

TO RENT—The two new stores, Nos. 101 and 103 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Part of a store in the best location on Lake-st.

TO RENT—Front half of basement No. 145 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Office—Call at No. 19 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—No. 4 Washington-st. Rooms

TO RENT—A two-story brick store and

TO RENT—Three large front rooms over

TO RENT—A light, airy basement, suitable

TO RENT—Office on second floor, and small

TO RENT—A first-class brick store, 200

TO LEASE—Dock—100 feet dock front east

TO RENT—A Small Store—Fixtures for

TO RENT—Two very desirable communicating offices,

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Real estate on Indiana-av.,

Laundry Bluing.

TRY THE PATENT

LAUNDRY BLUING BAG.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Lunt & Lane, Room 18

FOR SALE—Two houses and lots on West

FOR SALE—I will sell my house, No. 448

FOR SALE—One of the most complete

FOR SALE—By J. Tripp, 209 Division-st.,

FOR SALE—3 new 2-story frame houses,

FOR SALE—By the owners, three brick houses on Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—By Clarke, Layton & Co., 128

FOR SALE—3 new cottages on Robey-st.,

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., Room No. 16 Opera House.

FOR SALE—Corner West Washington-st. and Canal,

FOR SALE—Three marble front stores on

FOR SALE—A desirable two-story house

FOR SALE—To be removed by May 1st—

FOR SALE—West Lake-st., lot 40x140 feet,

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., house and lot;

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents,

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—Two new cottages on Butterfield and Burnside-sts.

FOR SALE—Fine cottage house of 9 rooms

FOR SALE—20 feet on Madison-st., near Desplaines.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—New cottage of 6 rooms,

FOR SALE—House and lot on Statd-st.,

FOR SALE—State-st. property, improved,

FOR SALE—On Ontario-st., near Pine,

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot,

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., three marble

FOR SALE—A brick residence, two-story

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—Two beautiful cottages of 7 rooms;

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., north of

FOR SALE—Cottage house, to be moved May 1st,

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Mead & Coe, Real Estate

FOR SALE—By Diller, Bradbury & Chandler,

FOR SALE—A beautiful corner, southeast

FOR SALE—250 feet on Madison-st.,

FOR SALE—Valuable Clark-st. Property—

FOR SALE—To Capitalists and Others.

FOR SALE—40x170 on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A beautiful lot on Wabash-av.,

FOR SALE—A fine lot on West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents,

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence lot on

FOR SALE—75x120 corner Indiana-av. and

FOR SALE—Hyde Park Lots—Four eligible lots

FOR SALE—Five acres on Leavitt-st., south of Twenty-second-st., at a bargain;

FOR SALE—A splendid lot corner of Pine and

FOR SALE—Big Bargain—On Jackson-st.,

FOR SALE—Three 25-foot lots on Fulton-st.,

FOR SALE—A lot on Indiana-av., 50x180 feet,

FOR SALE—125 feet on Indiana-av., fronting

FOR SALE—100x180 feet northeast corner

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Round Grove Farm, in Scott County, Iowa,

FOR SALE—Good farm, at $12.50 per acre.

FOR SALE—Last addition of lands at

FOR SALE—Houses, lots and farms on

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms, one of

FOR SALE—At Aurora, Ill., a new brick

FOR SALE—3,000 acres prairie land, in

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A wholesale and retail store,

FOR SALE—Drug stock and fixtures, in

FOR SALE—A meat market. Owner going

FOR SALE—Jewelry Store—Wishing to

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A small stock of

FOR SALE—A $12,000 stock of hardware,

FOR SALE—Stock of dry goods, clothing,

FOR SALE—Mill property, on Green Bay.

FOR SALE—The saloon northeast corner of

FOR SALE—Lumber yard, steam planing mill,

FOR SALE—Country store, with a well-assorted stock

FOR SALE—A butcher shop, now doing a

FOR SALE—Granger's merchant tailoring rooms,

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a

FOR SALE—To Physicians—I wish to dispose of my

FOR SALE—A good established liquor

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—Entire stock of

FOR SALE—A vinegar factory, in complete

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—Stock and

Machinery.

FOR SALE—4, 6, 8,

FOR SALE—Portable and

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power

FOR SALE—Three 20-horse portable

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 20-horse power

WANTED—Engine and boiler, from 20 to

FOR SALE—Second-hand boiler,

FOR SALE—Stationary engine of about

WANTED—A low-priced steam engine

FOR SALE—One second-hand engine,

Boarding and Lodging.

5 Eldridge-court, cor. Michigan-av.—A furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class board.

13 Silver-st., cottage house, 3 doors from West Harrison.—A neatly furnished room,

83 Michigan-av.—A large, pleasant front room,

64 Park-av.—A suite of unfurnished front rooms

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2—Pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board.

89 Van Buren-st.—A pleasant room for gentleman and lady.

112 East Adams-st., one block from the Post Office—

113 South Halsted-st.—A nicely furnished room,

134 Dearborn-st.—Wanted—All persons

148 West Washington-st.—Several desirable rooms,

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished or unfurnished room

200 Randolph-st., next to Metropolitan Hotel—

229 Michigan-st.—Ten or twelve men can find good board

235 Illinois-st.—A neatly furnished front parlor

247 Indiana-st., nearly opposite Rush Medical College,

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren.

823 Michigan-av.—A handsomely furnished

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A young married lady (whose

BOARD—A furnished room, with board for

BOARD—And pleasant room, by a young

BOARD—In a private family, an unfurnished

BOARD—By gentleman and wife,

BOARD—In a private family, on the South Side,

Personal.

PERSONAL—A. B.; J. C. W. & Co.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A dozen (carpenters) to take

WANTED—25 carpenters. Apply immediately, at No. 9 Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—A first-class blacksmith,

WANTED—Immediately—Two silk hat finishers, at Factory Room 22 McCormick's Building. A. M. FARROW.

WANTED—Two men at 260 Polk-st.

WANTED—A youth of about 15 years of age,

WANTED—Business man to act for a Illinois paper.

WANTED—A first-class job printer.

WANTED—Job Printers—Two first-class

WANTED—Good man as coachman and to do general work about a house.

WANTED—A young man to travel for a

WANTED—Salesmen—Those who understand

WANTED—A smart boy from 15 to 18

WANTED—A thorough prescription clerk.

WANTED—Two reliable salesmen.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Young men from city and country,

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents,

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A first-class milliner and dressmaker at Mrs. A. S. DONHAM'S,

WANTED—One or two sewing girls who

WANTED—An experienced operator for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—At 117 West Washington-st., a competent girl to do general housework.

WANTED—At the Employment Department of the Chicago Christian Union,

WANTED—A German girl for general housework, at No. 823 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good girl to do general

WANTED—A good girl to do cooking and

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off

WANTED—A few more pupils upon the

WANTED—Everybody to call on Madame

WANTED—To loan $2,500 on improved

WANTED—It will pay parties that have

WANTED—To buy a stock of goods and fixtures.

WANTED—Active business men with from

WANTED—To borrow $4,000 for 5 years at

WANTED—To exchange, for good brick

WANTED—To exchange or trade, Illinois

WANTED—A well-improved farm containing

WANTED—A loan, on good real estate

WANTED—To borrow one thousand dollars.

WANTED—A first-class sewing machine,

WANTED—To hire a good dairy farm with

WANTED—To exchange a valuable patent

WANTED—To Exchange—For Painting

WANTED—A Notary Public's commission.

WANTED—The poorest of old broken

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house on North Side,

WANTED—To Rent—A house, on Washington-st.,

WANTED—To Rent—A suitable store on South Clark-st.,

WANTED—To Rent—One or two rooms

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished and unfurnished rooms

WANTED—To Rent—A store, part of a

WANTED—To Rent—A store, basement,

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage of 7 or 8

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage of 5 or 6

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Real Estate—Lot on Monroe

WANTED—South Side property.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—100,000 paper collars,

FOR SALE—New Invisible Ink,

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good-size second-hand

FOR SALE—Furnished front room, in Cobb's Building,

FOR SALE—Cheap—A small lot of brushes

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On the 24th inst., a Portmonnaie,

LOST—On the 25th inst., a gent's diamond

LOST—On Lake or State-sts., yesterday

FOUND—A large Newfoundland Dog,

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper,

SITUATION—Wanted—To do up work

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to do general housework

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to cook,

SITUATION—Wanted—By one

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl in a private family

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl in a private family.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl 16

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class

SITUATION—Wanted—In a retail drug or prescription store

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who is experienced as a bookkeeper.

SITUATION—Wanted—As foreman in a book bindery

SITUATION—Wanted—As drug clerk, in city or country.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced cutter,

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale

SITUATION—Wanted—As bartender

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil.

AGENTS—Wanted—School teachers,

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female, to introduce

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or Female—To sell our New Double-Thread Sewing Machine.

AGENTS—Wanted—Goodspeed & Co.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $5,000 per year.

AGENTS—Wanted—1,000 men on salary

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass the

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI."

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS,

AGENTS—Wanted—To all who have sold

AGENTS—Wanted—For two new steel engravings.

AGENTS—Wanted—Now ready for canvass,

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell patent

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's great work, DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

AGENTS—Wanted—Employment for

AGENTS—Wanted—We want first-class

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Reid's Potato

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell

AGENTS—Wanted—By Sammons, White & Clark,

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Peter Keller's

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $20 per day profit

AGENTS—Wanted—For "SINGLETON'S HISTORY OF ANIMATED NATURE,"

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER A SEWING MACHINE.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Parties having a well established

PARTNER—Wanted—An experienced

PARTNER—Wanted—In a wholesale

PARTNER—Wanted—A lawyer wishes to

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000, in a

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of

PARTNER—Wanted—With $600.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a chemical

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One of the finest

FOR SALE—A span of fine,

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two horses.

FOR SALE—A nice cushioned cutter,

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—

FOR SALE—Heavy team horses,

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Work of the Senate and House Committee on Impeachment Preliminaries.

Rules of Procedure and Practice Adopted by the Senate.

Affairs at the War Department Unchanged.

Application for a Writ of Quo Warranto to be Made To-Day.

Denial of the Rumor Concerning Mr. Stanton's Intended Resignation.

Information in the House on the Character of the New Tax Bill.

The Georgia Injunction Case to be Argued on Friday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Proceedings in the Mississippi, South and South Carolina Conventions—Conservative Nominations for State Officers in North Carolina.

New Orleans City Finances—Proceedings in the Louisiana Convention.

Destruction of the New Residence of Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 27.

Final Adjournment of the New York Constitutional Convention.